

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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TODAY'S WEATHER — PARIS: Overcast, occasional rain. Temp. 41-56 (3-31). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 34-47 (11-31). LONDON: Cloudy, some light snow. Temp. 37-39 (12-11). Tomorrow occasional snow. Yesterday's temp. 45-56 (17-31). CHANNEL: Moderate winds. Mostly cloudy. Temp. 46-50 (18-31). NEW YORK: Possible snow. Temp. 34-43 (11-31). Yesterday's temp. 27-30 (13-31).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

No. 27,050

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, JANUARY 3-4, 1970

Established 1887

Rules Out Retaliation

Eban Calls Paris Move Against Envoy Unjust

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban said today that France's request for the recall of Adm. Mordechai Limon, head of the Israeli arms purchasing mission in Europe, was unjust. But he virtually ruled out the possibility that Israel would retaliate by demanding the recall of a French diplomat here when he said: "An unjust act is not solved by committing another unjust act."

France asked yesterday for Adm. Limon's recall for his alleged part in the affair of the Cherebourg gunboats, built for Israel but blocked by the French arms embargo, which arrived in Israel on Wednesday.

Speaking at a public meeting, Mr. Eban said: "Israel is not sitting in the dock in its dialogue with France because Israel has not contravened any law."

"Israel is the injured party who is demanding redress for the policy of embargo."

The minister said that the Israeli government was about to make a decision, possibly at a weekly cabinet meeting on Sunday, about its reaction to the recall of Adm. Limon. He therefore could not now say what this reaction would be.

But when he was asked if Israel would demand the recall of a French diplomat here, as suggested by the influential independent newspaper Haaretz today, Mr. Eban replied that such an action would be unjust.

He emphasized that France had not declared Adm. Limon persona non grata, but merely asked for his recall. But there was no justification for the recall of any Israeli diplomat anywhere, he said.

Mr. Eban said that the five gunboats had been offered on the open market with no conditions attached and that any company could have bought them.

"It is difficult to demand from us that we impose an embargo on ourselves and demand from an Israeli company that it should not

Morocco Gives Aid to Nasser

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—King Hassan of Morocco has given \$36 million to back the Arab confrontation of Israel and has also promised arms and equipment, informed sources said here today.

Palestinian sources said that \$48 million and some arms and equipment would go to the Palestinian commandos, according to diplomatic sources, the rest of Morocco's contribution would go to Egypt.

King Hassan has already handed checks to Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser and Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman for the Palestine National Liberation Movement, the sources said.

U.S. Still Hopes for Progress In Mideast Talks in January

By Robert H. Estabrook
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Jan. 2 (UPI).—American diplomats on which they are agreed, the points on which agreement appears likely close and the points on which they remain far apart. Senior ambassadors will meet Jan. 13 to review the work of the deputies.

So far, however, there has been no additional advance toward agreement. One Western participant said after the last session on Jan. 20 that the talks are on dead center, apparently awaiting completion of a Soviet evaluation of an aborted Arab summit meeting.

Rabat.

Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik yesterday went over the same ground as the Dec. 23 Soviet statement, which the United States found negative and unconstruc-

ive. This statement, relayed to Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Leo by Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet ambassador in Washington, replied tactfully to U.S. formulations of Jan. 28 on an Israeli-Egyptian settlement without making any new proposal.

At their meeting Tuesday the four powers designated deputies to meet again next Tuesday in an effort to pull together the points

wanted to avoid embarrassment and misinterpretation of his presence with Miss Kopechne, a Washington secretary who had worked for his brother, the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy was on a holiday skiing trip and was not immediately available for comment on the Olsen book, accounts of which were published in Boston newspapers.

"It would have been a very logical step," Mr. Olsen wrote, "for Kennedy to stop the car

Beirut Says Israel Jets Hit Towns

Tel Aviv Declines To Comment

BEIRUT, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Israelis twice raided Lebanon today, injuring at least nine persons and damaging several civilian vehicles.

The Israelis apparently were aiming at routes used by Arab commandos in their raids into Israel.

In Tel Aviv, an Israeli Army spokesman declined to comment on the Beirut announcement, Reuters reported.

In the first attack at 12:45 p.m. a Lebanese communiqué said, eight Israeli aircraft hit a truck and a civilian car, injuring four civilians on the road south from Hasbaya, eight miles from the Israeli border.

Two persons were hurt seriously, the announcement said.

In the second raid, at 1:15 p.m., according to another communiqué, the Israelis strafed the main road leading to Rachaya al Wadi, an area north of Mount Hermon. Five civilians were injured slightly and several civilian cars damaged.

In both cases the Lebanese reported that their anti-aircraft guns drove off the attackers.

Today's raids were the first against Lebanon since the Israelis carried out an airborne incursion into the Akroos region Dec. 3. The commandos halted that operation, maintaining that they had repelled the Israelis with heavy losses.

The raids followed warnings by high Israeli officials that Israel would retaliate for raids from Lebanon by Palestine commandos.

(Commandos reported raids on the Israeli border villages of Metulla and Kiryat Shmona yes-

terday Associated Press reported.)

Bar Lev Warns Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Jan. 3 (NYT).—The Israeli Chief of Staff, Gen. Yair Bar Lev, cautioned Lebanon today to learn from Jordan's experience and prevent Arab guerrillas from attacking Israel from its territory.

There was much the Lebanese government could do to establish control over the situation, the Israeli military leader declared in an interview published in Yediot Achronot. "We hope they'll do it and we strongly recommended they do," he added.

Suez Canal Raid

TEL AVIV, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Israeli jets attacked Egyptian artillery positions, anti-aircraft batteries and military camps in the central sector of the Suez Canal for an hour today, a military spokesman announced here.

He said all Israeli planes returned safely from the raid, the latest in an almost daily series of Israeli air strikes over the past four months.

In Cairo, a military spokesman said anti-aircraft fire had shot down one of the Israeli planes. Associated Press reported.

Meanwhile, Israeli military au-

thorities announced they had blown up five houses belonging to persons suspected of complicity in guerrilla activities in the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

So far, there have been no re-

ports in Lagos of the extent to which federal forces have consolidated either gain.

If they hold the Umunahia to Ikor

Express road the question now will be whether the Biafran leader, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, chooses to counter-attack or to concentrate his forces in defense of Orlu and Owerri and the vital Uli airstrip in the western sector.

Statements made by some of those arrested and seized records indicate a national scheme involving famous figures in baseball and football and hundreds of trainers and lockers at U.S. racetracks, Mr. Ritzel said.

U.S. attorney James H. Brickey

said the 50 IRS agents who participated in the raids seized \$620,000 in cash and checks, three autos and a vast quantity of betting rec-

ords.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Jordan River Battle

AMMAN, Jan. 3 (UPI).—Jordanian troops fought a 30-minute battle with an Israeli patrol that attempted to cross the Jordan River last night, six miles north of the Dead Sea, a Jordanian military spokesman said today.

There were no Jordanian casualties, but the Israelis suffered some,

the spokesman said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Miss Kopechne Alone at Wheel, Says Author

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (AP).—A book published today contends that Mary Jo Kopechne was alone, driving Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's car when it carried her to her death off a bridge on Chappaquiddick Island last summer.

The book, "The Bridge at Chappaquiddick Island," by Jack Olsen, a senior editor of Time, Inc., is being issued by Little, Brown and Co. three days before the opening of an inquest into her death.

Mr. Olsen, who made investigations on Chappaquiddick and at Martha's Vineyard after Miss Kopechne's death, contend that Sen. Kennedy got out of the car after a deputy sheriff approached.

The writer said Sen. Kennedy wanted to avoid embarrassment and misinterpretation of his presence with Miss Kopechne, a Washington secretary who had worked for his brother, the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy.

Sen. Kennedy was on a holiday skiing trip and was not immediately available for comment on the Olsen book, accounts of which were published in Boston newspapers.

"She might not have taken time to readjust the seat so that her feet could reach the pedals comfortably."

Mr. Olsen theorized that the girl, barely able to see over the dashboard, would have been unable to see that the hump-backed bridge veered to the left as she approached and would



HARD-TO-GET GIFT—Astronaut Eugene Cernan (right), accompanying Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew (center) on his ten-nation Asian tour, presents Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek with encased and mounted moon rocks. Standing next to Gen. Chiang is Nationalist Deputy Foreign Minister James Shen.

Big Setback For Biafra Is Reported

LAGOS, Jan. 2 (Reuters).—Federal Nigerian troops have cut nearly a third of Biafran territory with a strategic link-up in the southeast battle sector, reliable sources said today.

Troops of the First and Third Divisions are reported to have linked some days ago on the 30-mile road from Umuahia to Ikor

Ekpeke.

Official sources would neither confirm nor deny the reports but federal government leaders for some days past have spoken of encouraging war front reports.

500 Square Miles

The sources said the link-up sliced off some 500 square miles of territory from the secessionist enclave of just under 2,000 square miles.

Allied to earlier reports—still unconfirmed—that First Division troops finished clearing the road from Onitsha to Onuwa in the north on Christmas Eve, today's report would represent a major setback for secessionist forces now under pressure on three main fronts.

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ports in Lagos of the extent to which federal forces have consolidated either gain.

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Express road the question now will be whether the Biafran leader, Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, chooses to counter-attack or to concentrate his forces in defense of Orlu and Owerri and the vital Uli airstrip in the western sector.

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ords.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

O' Beats 'X' At 6,000 Feet

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 2 (AP).—Pilots of two skywriting planes played a game of tick-tack-toe at 6,000 feet over the Long Beach harbor on Wednesday.

The planes took turns marking in an "O" or an "X" with skywriting tracings. An official

at Long Beach Municipal Airport said whoever made the "O" marks won.

"We don't know exactly who

it was but they weren't doing any harm," just having some fun," he added.

500 Square Miles

The Chinese have been pressing for a preliminary disengagement pact covering the disputed areas along the world's longest border.

The Russians, according to information available here, want the whole range of issues, including troop disengagement and a status quo arrangement considered in an "all-round" agreement.

No widely known sports figures

were arrested in the New Year's Day raids, but the U.S. attorney's office here said it had gained information linking professional athletes with gambling and that a grand jury in Detroit will call

many of them to testify.

The Chinese made no reference

to the border talks in their traditional New Year's Day statement

—a sort of state-of-the-union message—but they appeared to be as critical as ever of the Soviet Union and its leaders.

Brazil Accused of Atrocities In Protest Sent to Pope Paul

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

ROME, Jan. 2 (NYT).—Charges of murder and torture of political opponents by Brazil's military-dominated government have been presented to Pope Paul VI with the endorsement of 61 prominent European Roman Catholics.

A lengthy dossier documenting

some allegations and making broad

accusations that dozens of the government's foes were killed and tor-

tured in 1969 was handed to the

Pontifical Commission on Justice

and Peace on Dec. 16 with the

request that it be transmitted ur-

gently to the pope.

Vatican sources said the letter

was adjourned temporarily while

Mr. Kuznetsov returned to Mos-

cow Dec. 14, ostensibly to attend

a session in the Supreme Soviet

(parliament).

"We can make no judgment now

on its accuracy," he declared. "I

believe the people of God should

awaken to these questions of

human rights wherever they are

being violated."

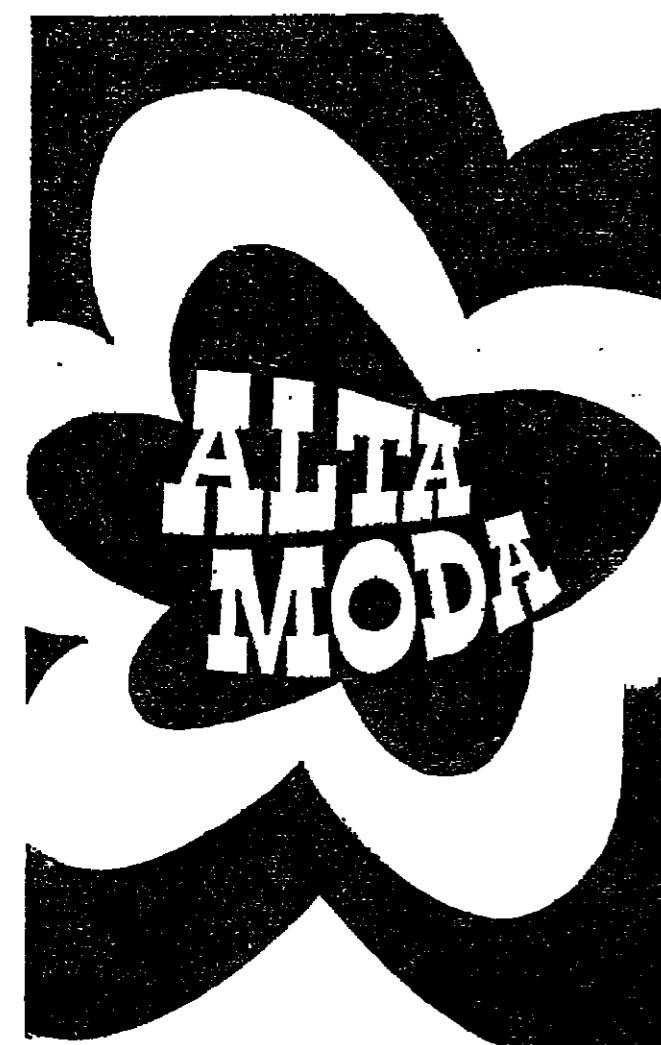
The report alleges the murder

of one Roman Catholic priest,

directly from the papal minis-

try in Rio de Janeiro.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



ITALIAN HIGH FASHION COLLECTIONS SHOWINGS SPRING-SUMMER 1970 ROME: JANUARY 15-23, 1970

These presentations will be held with the participation of the following houses:

LADIES' HIGH FASHION

ANTONELLI - Rome
BALETTA - Rome
BARATTA - Milan
BAROCCHI - Rome
BIKI - Milan
BRUGNOLI - Rome
CAFFUCCI - Rome
CAROSA - Rome
CENTINARO - Rome
DANIELE - Rome
DE BARENTZEN - Rome
DI LAZZARO - Rome
ENZO - Milan
FABIANI - Rome
FARAONI - Rome
FORQUET - Rome
GALITZINE - Rome
GARNEIT - Rome
GATTINONI - Rome
GREGORIANA - Rome
GUIDI - Florence
LANCETTI - Rome
ANDRE LAUG - Rome
MARUCCELLI - Milan
MILA SCHOEN - Milan
OGNIENIE-ZENDMAN - Rome
RIVA - Rome
SANLORENZO - Turin
SARLI - Naples
SCHUBERTH - Rome
TITA ROSSI - Rome
TIZIANI - Rome
VALENTINO - Rome

MEN'S HIGH FASHION

BARATTA - Milan
BRIONI - Rome
COCCOLI - Turin
DATTI - Rome
LITRICO - Rome
NATIVO - Florence
PIATTI - Rome
ROSATI - Rome
SIVIGLIA - Rome
VALENTINI - Rome
WANVER - Milan

CHILDREN'S HIGH FASHION

ZINGONE - Rome

CREATION OF SHIRTMAKING

SAMO - Rome
SIR BONSER - Rome

These presentations are reserved for members of the specialized press and for professional buyers.

HIGH FASHION FROM ITALY

Viet Cong Hit Allied Camp As Truce Ends

B-52 Bombers Attack Area Near Cambodia

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (UPI) — Guerrilla soldiers attacked an allied bivouac in the shadow of Superstition Mountain northwest of Saigon today in the only combat reported after New Year's truces ended.

Thirty-two Viet Cong were killed, while allied losses were lighter, U.S. military spokesman said.

U.S. B-52 bombers attacked targets along the Cambodian border during the night. A terrorist bomb exploded in Saigon this morning, wounding four Vietnamese women.

Half radio in a broadcast monitored in Saigon, said that Viet Cong and North Vietnamese troops attacking "repeatedly and steadily," killed, wounded or captured 645,000 allied troops in 1969, shot down 6,400 aircraft and destroyed 19,000 military vehicles, 10,000 of them tanks.

Blow to Americans

"The victories in 1969 dealt a heavy blow to the Americans and their henchmen's Vietnamization scheme," the broadcast said.

Ninety minutes after their three-day truce ended at 1 a.m. North Vietnamese troops attacked a South Vietnamese camp 115 miles west-southwest of Saigon near Superstition Mountain, a long-time guerrilla redoubt on the Cambodian border.

Military spokesman said that the government defenders, suffering light losses, killed 16 of the attackers. Military sources said that the North Vietnamese recently moved back into Superstition Mountain's deep caves.

The fighting 42 miles northwest of Saigon later pitted U.S. 25th Infantry Division troops against 50 to 70 guerrillas. The Americans reported 16 Viet Cong slain against no losses of their own.

The final tally for the 24-hour allied New Year's truce listed 116 Communist-initiated incidents of fighting. U.S. losses were put at six dead and 14 wounded, with 167 guerrillas reported slain.



TIME WORN — An elderly Vietnamese woman shows the effect of time, work and war as she waits while allied troops search her village for Viet Cong troops.

Buddhists Ask \$125 Million In Compensation for My Lai

SAIGON, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — An American lawyer is to militarily Vietnamese Buddhists today formally notified that the U.S. Army that he is seeking compensation for the victims of the alleged My Lai massacre.

Paul Narkin, 46, who said yesterday that he was confident the U.S. government would pay \$125 million, is flying back to the United States tomorrow to press the claims in Washington.

He notified the Army's foreign

affairs division here that he represented the victims, survivors and dependents of My Lai and had been appointed by Thich (venerable) Thien Hoa, whom he described as the spiritual head of the Buddhists of South Vietnam.

Mr. Hoa is rector of the seminary

affairs institute of the militant

An Quang wing of the Unified

Buddhist Church, one of several

173d Airborne Putting Accent On Village Growth, Not Killing

By James P. Sterba

BONG SON, South Vietnam, Jan. 2 (UPI) — "I emphasize to my troops that we no longer are preoccupied with chasing and killing the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army in unpopulated jungle and mountain areas. More important, body count is no longer the criteria for success."

Such a statement is heresy to some American commanders in South Vietnam who continue to believe that the way to fight this war is by killing enemy soldiers. But it is part of a written speech of Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Cunningham, commander of the 173d Airborne Brigade.

The brigade, since last April, has been devoted almost entirely to providing security for pacification in this area, a fertile rice bowl in northern Binh Dinh Province, about 300 miles northeast of Saigon along the South China Sea coast. Its methods are as un-

usual as some of the general's statements.

There to Stay

The basic technique has been to mix American and South Vietnamese soldiers in hamlet garrisons to show the peasants that "security forces are there to stay for as long as the job takes," Gen. Cunningham said.

American soldiers have lived in every hamlet on the Bong Son Plain, staying day and night with local defenders.

Unlike the situation in some areas, there is not a deluge of statistics and charts from military officials eager to "prove" how well things are going. In fact, many officials are very cautious. They admit that the progress they are achieving is fragile.

They noted that elements of a North Vietnamese Army division moved into the surrounding mountains recently and cited intelligence data showing that the enemy forces intend to try to push back the pacification effort soon.

Three American combat battalions have recently moved into the mountains to attempt to provide a screen of security that will allow the pacification work to continue.

Arrived in 1965

In the meantime, however, the 173d Airborne operates in its usual way—a way unusual for the rest of Vietnam.

The 173d, which was sent to Vietnam in May, 1965, consists of four airborne battalions with support forces, including artillery and engineer units. Its total strength is approximately 4,000.

Instead of operating from a few heavily defended bases as do most U.S. combat units in Vietnam, the brigade has its soldiers scattered in groups of five to 20 with South Vietnamese local soldiers throughout the villages and hamlets of the region. The people living in the plain, now totaling nearly 300,000, had been under the undisputed control of the Viet Cong and the earlier anti-French Viet Minh movement since the end of World War II.

Instead of large-scale sweeps into the surrounding hills looking for elusive enemy units, the Americans set up dozens of night ambushes on the edges of hamlets to prevent enemy soldiers from entering them for food.

Instead of presenting charts showing progress, Gen. Cunningham prefers to escort visitors around the countryside. His helicopter cruises at tree-top level. The standard cruising altitude for many American generals is well above 5,000 feet.

Roots And Roots

Instead of talking about battles, assaults and dead enemy soldiers, Gen. Cunningham dwells at length on village reconstruction, red-tile roofs, rice fields that are again under cultivation and new roads.

"Look there, another tile roof," he said this week on a tour of one village. "That means the people are putting money into permanent houses, and that takes confidence."

There are many new red-tiled roofs on houses in this area and dozens of new tin-roofed homes are sprouting next to new rice patches in relatively isolated sections of this plain. Many had gone uncultivated since 1965, when allied units began battling the Viet Cong for control.

"You can walk through many of these places where just two months ago we were shot at just flying over," Gen. Cunningham said.

Thomas O'Keefe, a 27-year-old Foreign Service officer who is a deputy district adviser here, said that last spring he had rarely ventured outside the town of Bong Son, the district headquarters.

"Now I've got a motorcycle and I go all over," he added.

Debray Sees Further Pleas For His Release as Futile

(Continued from Page 1) leader—both in Rio de Janeiro and the torture or unjust imprisonment of another priest, a professor, two other students, a woman teacher, a mentally retarded nephew and a peasant leader.

The coming letter was signed by Daniel Mayet, president of the League of Human Rights, and by Pierre Henri Simon of the French Academy, among others.

The dossier delivered to the commission is in three parts: the letter of endorsement, a 45-page background document on political repression in Brazil prepared by a student group in Paris and a 34-page compilation of first-hand accounts of killing and torture in Brazil this year.

According to a preface by a French priest, Michel de Certeau, the documentation is only an outline of widespread political violence.

"Dozens of unionists have been arrested and liquidated last August in the northeast of Brazil," he wrote. "An equal number of students in São Paulo and Belo Horizonte," along with workers, professors and politicians have been "taken suddenly to torture chambers where they are stripped, hung, beaten, subjected to electric shock and stabbed."

One of the accounts was that of a friend of a young Roman Catholic teacher who is called Teresa. According to the friend, who got the information from Teresa's family and from others who were imprisoned with her, the teacher was beaten repeatedly last July and August by policemen. The friend said three of Teresa's sister's teenage children were taken as hostages and one of them, a minor defective, was beaten. A fourth nephew, himself a policeman, was forced to beat his aunt in order to keep his job, the account said.

Biafra Setback Is Reported

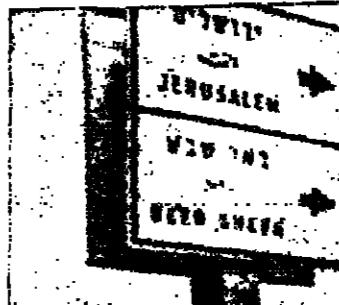
(Continued from Page 1) ported link-up are in a favorable country, mostly good farmland, and food problems there may not be as acute as in the thickly populated western hilly sector.

Lagos maintains an official news blackout on all military reports from the front.

The federal government leader, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, two days ago referred to this policy of "deliberate reticence" on war progress reports. But he also said the latest word from the front was most encouraging.

Brig. Hassan Katsina, federal army chief of staff, told reporters in the north-central state capital of Kaduna this week that federal forces had maintained good progress on all fronts, especially during the last two weeks.

In Geneva, Biafra's public relations firm, Markpress, denied that the federal forces had made any gains in the latest fighting. Markpress said the Nigerians had suffered 100 killed and 300 wounded in an unsuccessful attempt to cut Biafra territory in two.



Associated Press
ON TRAIL OF TERROR—Two Israeli soldiers question Arab suspects following a grenade attack in Hebron.

Eban Attacks French Ouster Of Israeli Official as Unjust

(Continued from Page 1)

It was France who, in 1967, made such a point of preserving its arms balance who was now supplying arms to Libya and withholding them from Israel.

"There is now wild international competition to supply Libya with arms despite the fact that Libya's neighbors do not threaten her as is the case with Israel," he added.

Limon Regrets Leaving

PARIS, Jan. 2 (AP) — Adi Limon, who has been requested to leave France for his role in the departure of five gunboats for Israel early Christmas, said today: "Certainly I regret leaving France after the French people like very much. But after a seven-year absence from my country, I am very happy to go home."

He said that it was strange that

U.K. Paper Says Israelis Stole Egyptian Radar

LONDON, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — Israeli commanders are reported to have stolen an entire top-secret seven-ton radar station which the Russians recently gave to Egypt, the Daily Express said tonight.

The right-wing daily said the radar station was now apparently being taken to pieces by Egyptian weapons experts at the Weizmann Institute, a research establishment near Tel Aviv.

The newspaper said the raid took place at the Gulf of Suez port of Ras Ghareb, 115 miles southwest of Port Suez, on the night of Dec. 26. It did not identify the source for the information in the story.

The entire station was carried by helicopters 17 miles back across the Gulf in two sections—one of which weighed four tons, the Express said.

Calling the theft of the radar a staggering blow to Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser's prestige, the Express added that the Russians, who had seen dozens of their military secrets captured and stripped bare by the Israelis, "must now face the fact that not even something which is bolted down is safe."

Meanwhile, French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann today talked for ten minutes with Henrik Vost, Norwegian ambassador to France, about the gunboat affair.

Official sources said that there was no question of any involvement by the Norwegian government.

It was the end of a tour which took him from the Arab summit conference in Rabat, Morocco, to Algeria, Libya and Sudan. The visits were seen by observers as a bid to rally Arab militants and the conference failed to agree on joint action against Israel.

Nasser Returns From Khartoum

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (Reuters) — President Gamal Abdel Nasser returned home today after a two-day visit to Khartoum and talks on concerted action between Egypt and Sudan.

It was the end of a tour which took him from the Arab summit conference in Rabat, Morocco, to Algeria, Libya and Sudan.

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WEATHER

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Military, Industry

2 Democratic Senators Push Nixon on Pollution Control

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—After President Nixon signed the National Environmental Policy Act into law in San Clemente yesterday, Democratic senators who have

HEW Ends Its Blacklist On Advisers

By Stuart Aernbach

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare today ended controversial pre-appointment security checks for scientists advisers that had led to the blacklisting of prominent scientists.

Calling it "unjust policies

"arbitrary," HEW Secretary Robert H. Finch said, HEW's decision is the first in a long overdue update of our appointment procedure.

The changes announced today by Mr. Finch follow recommendations made by Harvard Reed Eells of Columbia, University Teachers College after an investigation.

Science Magazine, The Washington Post and the New York Times had revealed this summer that departmental blacklists were the top scientists, including Nobel Prize winner Salvador E. Luria, from HEW adviser committees.

"A Kafkaesque affair."

"The whole operation takes on a Kafkaesque aura when Nobel laureates are excluded from the government service for whatever reason," reported Mr. Eells.

Mr. Finch said, HEW agencies will evaluate their "advisers and consultants. Appointments will be made on the basis of professional competence, that is, integrity, judgment and ability," the secretary said.

Instead of the pre-appointment loyalty check, scientists will sign the standard affidavit required of all federal employees which requires them to swear that they do not advocate the "violent overthrow of the government or belong to any group that advocates it."

This oath was devised by Mr. Eells as "constitutionally permissible" after the U.S. District Court in Washington this summer threw out the federal loyalty oath as being too vague.

Security checks would then be made only to make sure that the appointee had not committed perjury by signing the oath.

As an additional safeguard, a person would have the right to challenge any evidence that barred him from a job.

Mr. Finch described the new procedures as ones "that will protect the rights of the individuals while at the same time safeguard the public interest."

Objectives Stated
Besides creating the White House council, the act signed by the President:

- Declares that it is federal policy "to create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony."
- Directs that all federal agencies must include in their legislative recommendations and proposed actions a statement on the environmental impact of the proposals.
- The act authorizes \$300,000 for council expenses for the remainder of this fiscal year, \$700,000 for fiscal 1971 and \$1 million a year thereafter.

Sen. Jackson and Sen. Muskie said it could not be more in accord with the President's statement that "the 1970s absolutely must be the years when America pays its debt to the past by reclaiming the purity of its air, its waters and our living environment," and that "it is entirely now or never."

Senators Doubtful

Yet the senators' statements indicated residual doubt about how much effort and money the administration was prepared to devote to carrying out the policy proclaimed in the new act.

Sen. Jackson said: "Effective implementation of the policy rests with the President. Dealing with the problems of the environment will require a commitment of funds and a re-ordering of our national priorities."

Sen. Muskie was plainly disturbed by the President's statement that he would set up a "compact" staff to serve the new council and that he thought the creation of the staff office proposed in the senator's bill would be a "mistake."

"No matter how pressing the problem," the President said, "to over-organize, to over-staff or to compound the levels of review and advice seldom brings earlier or better results."



Associated Press
WINTER WONDERLAND—Door deep in water and slush, these motorists find the going rough on U.S. Route 1 at Peabody, Mass., as a massive Nor'easter batters the East Coast south to Georgia and into the Great Lakes.

Hoover Reports 100 Attacks On Police by Black Groups

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Black extremists have made more than 100 attacks on America's police officers in the past six months, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover reported today.

In a year-end report on Federal Bureau of Investigation activities during 1969, Mr. Hoover said at least seven policemen died and more than 120 others were injured in combat with militant Negro groups.

"Extremist all-Negro, hate-type organizations, such as the Black Panther party, continued to fan the flames of riot and revolution" during the year, he said.

"Many attacks on police by black extremists," he added, "are unprovoked and nothing more than planned ambushes."

Senators Doubtful

Mr. Hoover also predicted "an upsurge in recruiting activity" by the Ku Klux Klan in the wake of the release from prison of Robert M. Shelton, Imperial Wizard of the United Klans of America.

Shelton was freed last month after serving a federal prison term for contempt of Congress.

Mr. Hoover contended there was a marked shift during 1969 in the so-called New Left movement, with many groups now advocating "violent revolution."

Referring to the Students for a Democratic Society, Mr. Hoover said all its factions support the concept of a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary organization dedicated to the violent overthrow of the United States government."

He singled out the Weatherman faction of SDS as a particularly violent element that "seeks to establish itself in the vanguard of the revolutionary movement by engaging in terroristic tactics."

He said the SDS was largely responsible for student unrest during the past year on the nation's college campuses.

Those disturbances, he said, resulted in more than 4,000 arrests, more than \$3 million of damage, one death and more than 120 injuries at more than 225 college campuses during the 1968-69 school year.

Mr. Hoover said the Vietnam war and resistance to it continue to add to the FBI's workload because of persons "found to be deliberately avoiding military service."

Police Chief Quits

CAIRO, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Race violence has forced this Midwestern city's police chief to quit for the second time in four months because, he says, the job is not safe.

Sniping and fire-bombing have made police work too dangerous

Bullet-Riddled Body Of Panamanian Found

PANAMA, Jan. 2 (UPI)—The bullet-riddled body of Huben O. Miro, 68, a wealthy attorney who was accused of assassinating President Jose A. Reimon 15 years ago, was found yesterday near Chepo, 35 miles from here.

Today is the 15th anniversary of the Reimon assassination. A national day of mourning here, Mr. Miro and five others were tried and found not guilty of the killing.

Mr. Miro survived an attempt on his life by an unknown gunman who had been given him through a computer error.

Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird offered Mr. Fitzgerald another job, but he refused and left the Defense Department at the end of the year.

The Senate's Economy in Government subcommittee demanded that the Justice Department determine whether laws were violated which make it a crime to interfere with congressional witnesses. Mr. Fitzgerald had testified before the subcommittee.

The subcommittee chairman, Sen. William Proxmire, D. Wis., released the text of a letter he received from Mr. Wilson saying evidence was being assembled to determine whether the facts show a violation of the federal criminal code.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell refused to testify before the subcommittee this week. He said it would be improper to appear before the Air Force's investigation was complete.

American-Run Casino In Athens Closes Down

ATHENS, Jan. 2 (AP)—Athens' only gambling casino, the Club Alexander, closed down early today, just six months after its star-studded opening. The casino, which catered only to foreign nationals and was operated by American interests, failed to have its license renewed by the Greek government.

The casino apparently was not drawing enough players during its last three months of operations and on Wednesday was the scene of two police raids for allegedly permitting Greek nationals to sit at the gambling tables.

22 Die in Senegal Crash

DAKAR, Senegal, Jan. 2 (UPI)—A passenger train collided with a freight train Wednesday at Lam-Lam, 65 miles from Dakar, railway officials said yesterday. Twenty-four persons were killed.

Black Store-Window Dummies May Break Apartheid Barrier

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Apartheid in South Africa may undergo some window dressing. A British manufacturer is

planning to export black display-window dummies here next year.

They are already big sellers in parts of the United States and are catching on fast in Britain. But so far they have not been tried in South Africa, where the country's 13 million non-whites have an estimated annual spending power of \$1.68 billion.

Still, store owners here are wary about putting black dummies in display windows side by side with white ones.

Sam Cohen, head of O K Bazaar, South Africa's biggest department-store group, said, "Non-white models will cause a lot of controversy. I would rather someone else used them first. But I'm interested enough to talk to my display department about them."

A spokesman for another chain store said, "I doubt whether we would put them in our windows. They would be more useful in African shops."

And another said, "We would have to think about them. Perhaps the answer would be to have separate display windows for white and non-white customers."

London manufacturer Kenneth Beecham has two black dummies he is trying to sell to South African stores for \$264 each.

"Marsa," a model of an African girl, comes with a supply of wigs and "Sammy," male dummy, comes with a range of beards and mustaches.

Mr. Beecham, who is on a sales tour of South Africa, said,

"I want to find out whether white South African shoppers would object to non-white models being displayed in their stores. I also want to find out the government reaction."

Police Hound N.Y. Drug Users

LOCKPORT, N.Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—Mitzi, a beagle with a nose for marijuana, aided sheriff's deputies early yesterday in a drug raid on a motorcycle club's New Year's Eve party.

The deputies said that they seized a quantity of marijuana with the aid of Mitzi's sniffing when they battered down part of a door to get into the headquarters of the Kingsmen Motorcycle Club.

The raiders arrested 33 men

and 18 women for possessing drugs. They then went through the building with the beagle and found more drugs.

Clairvoyants in London and the Netherlands pored over the case, offering advice on how to find the woman, who vanished from her home four nights ago.

Her family doctor warned that unless Mrs. McKay is given medicine and injections she will be in very serious danger.

The 55-year-old woman, apparently the victim of a kidnapping, is in fragile health with arthritis.

Meanwhile the police checked a chunky hand-printed letter saying that Mrs. McKay is being held prisoner until the newspaper her husband's company publishes agree to quit printing "filth."

"I will let Mrs. McKay go if the News of the World and the Sun publicly announce that they will not corrupt our kids any more by printing all that filth," it said.

"They pay out hundreds of thousands of pounds for no-good girls to write their rotten stories so why shouldn't they pay me money for not murdering Mrs. McKay?"

No Ransom Demand

The letter made no specific demand for ransom, but it blamed the papers for the disappearance of the letter-writer's daughter into a life of vice."

The police were unable to say whether the letter, delivered last night to a suburban newspaper, was connected with the case or whether it was the work of a crank.

Another mystery tip in the case was an anonymous telephone call that sent the police to a church near the McKay home. The phone call said Mrs. McKay would be found in a tunnel beneath the church, but police found the passage had been sealed years ago.

The Dutch clairvoyant Gerard Croiset, known for his work with the police in his country, studied a piece of Mrs. McKay's clothing in the Netherlands and by telephone asked British police to search a cottage in Essex. Detectives found nothing. At least one spiritualist in London was also working with police.

Mrs. McKay is the wife of Australian-born Alex McKay, who a month ago was appointed acting chief of the organization that publishes the News of the World and the Sun. The News of the World is a Sunday journal that features racy stories. The Sun is a daily tabloid that splices its news pages with glamour photographs.

George C. Wallace

fringing on the rights of the law-abiding citizen."

He gave as an example of such repressive measures curfews that would prevent everyone, not just militiamen, from moving through city streets at night.

• A lessening in the power of liberal universities, newspapers and propagandists, with a resultant chance for "the little guy" to more nearly control his own local government, schools, neighborhood and social life.

Having said all of that, Mr. Wallace commented: "I think I represent the majority viewpoint in this country, and if I don't now, I will by 1972."

His own guess is that the so-called Southern strategy of President Nixon will fail because Mr. Nixon will not be willing to move the Republican party far enough in the direction that Southerners—and others elsewhere who think like them—want it to go.

He said he was not inclined to believe, for example, that Vice-President Spiro Agnew's attacks on dissenters and the media would have "any real effect" if they were not accompanied by policies as tough as the words.

If that theory is correct, Mr. Wallace said, he will certainly be a presidential candidate in 1972 and he will certainly do better this time.

In 1968, he carried only five states, with 45 electoral votes, but he ran strongly in four others (Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee) with 48 more. Should he carry all nine in 1972, he would be in a strong bargaining position in the event of an electoral college deadlock.

Mr. Wallace believes that Mr. Nixon will find it difficult to be re-elected without a large section of the South, and that therefore "you're going to see a lot of woeing of our section."

7 Perish in Fire

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Jan. 2 (AP)—A young couple and five children, some of them foster children, perished today when flames swept their century-old farm home in rural Wilton. Two children escaped.

"We toasted our comradeship. The police had brought us closer together," Mr. Hoffman said.

"You knew you had won the 'Battle of Chicago' and smashed the Democrats and perhaps electoral politics and you drank champagne to that, didn't you?" Mr. Schultz asked.

"Well, we had some champagne,"

the Yippie leader said.

"You said you won the 'Battle of Chicago,' smashed the Democratic party's chances, destroyed the two-party system and perhaps the electoral system," Mr. Schultz persisted.

"It did it to itself," Mr. Hoffman retorted.

In Center of All Galaxies

New Theory of Universe Says It Is Created Continuously

By Victor Cohn

BOSTON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—A star-ting new theory of creation of the universe—that it is being created continuously in the center of every galaxy, including our own—was proposed here this week.

Dr. Frank J. Low of the University of Arizona told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that he has discovered cells of creation he calls "irrons," after their infra-red or i-r emanations, at the centers of "12 galaxies so far, including this one," the Milky Way.

In each, he believes, both matter and anti-matter are being created, then annihilating each other—and the resulting debris is continuously sprayed out to form all the stuff that fills the universe, making stars, making planets, making new

stars.

2 Previous Main Theories

There are two main established theories of creation. One is the "big bang" theory, saying all matter was made in one gigantic explosion eons ago, and has been spreading out through the universe since. The other is also a continuous creation theory, but, unlike Dr. Low's, it says matter is made throughout the universe, in interstellar space.

In a sense, Dr. Low reports, "my theory is not new, though I found that out after I thought of it." It was proposed, he discovered, by the great British astronomer Sir James Jeans early in the century.

No one, however, has taken Jeans's speculations seriously for decades, and what Dr. Low has contributed is observation—an observation of Hertz-like radiating nuclei at the centers of galaxies.

Museum Bars Children Who Are Unescorted

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (UPI)—

The American Museum of Natural History has announced a new and more restrictive admissions policy that will bar all children under the age of 18 from the museum on school days unless they are accompanied by an adult.

Museum officials cited increasing attendance by children and a rising incidence of teen-age disturbances as two of the primary factors behind the new regulations.

The Gunboat Affair

The odyssey of five gunboats—or ex-gunboats—from Cherbourg to Haifa through heavy seas and a French embargo gave a light touch of chutzpah to a very grim war. As such, it was appropriately relished by the world press (excluding the Arab and Soviet, of course) and even the French government found it impossible to be too heavy-handed, at least in public.

To be sure, the problem of ships of war, built in foreign ports, has been a fruitful source of very real international trouble in the past. The Confederate raiders built in British ports and armed and manned through various evasions of neutrality, cost Great Britain a very tidy sum, and threatened war with the United States. The two battleships built for Turkey in British shipyards—as the gunboats were built for Israel—and then seized on the outbreak of World War I to strengthen the Royal Navy, were an important factor in turning Turkey against the Entente.

Today, the international trade in arms is at once more casual and more purposeful than in the time of the Alabama claims or the seizure of the Sultan Osman and Reshadieh. When Pravda refers to the evasion of the gunboats as an indication of Israel's desire to step up the Mideast arms race it can only be regarded with wry amusement in light of the Soviet Union's unashamed contributions to that race. The

French embargo on arms shipments to Israel has been widely regarded as a shift in alliances rather than an expression of neutrality; no one would be particularly surprised to find French Mirages going openly to Libya.

But the very extent of the arms trade is a source of genuine concern today, as Pope Paul pointed out in his New Year's Day prayer for peace. Rightly, too, the pope listed "commercial selfishness" and the basing of industrial power on arms as only part of the problem. The "merchants of death" are themselves a symptom rather than a cause in a syndrome which involves, in the pontiff's words, revolutionary fanaticism, class hatred, nationalistic pride, racial exclusiveness, tribal rivalry and self-satisfied individualism as well as the economic aspect.

Such a welter of ailments is not susceptible to easy or rapid elimination. It suggests that the physicians gathered around the high-fever patients in the Middle East must cure themselves before they can attempt to alleviate the ill of that region. It also is in the nature of the complex case that the withholding of such high protein foods as gunboats from one of the patients will not be successful so long as the others are gobbling down all manner of exciting weapons. The gunboats case had its humor—but the problem behind it is not funny.

News (Good) From Britain

Two days before the end of 1969, the British pound soared above par for the first time in 20 months. On the last day of the year, Britain repaid \$300 million on post-war debts to the United States and Canada. And the British government celebrated the new year by abolishing the \$120 individual foreign travel allowance.

These events reflected a major 1969 development that deserves greater world recognition. Britain has made a spectacular economic turnaround and has moved into one of its strongest world trading positions in many years.

If the British can sustain their recovery they may be able to influence profoundly the direction of the European Economic Community, the world trade pattern and the momentum of richer nations, especially in the West, for aiding developing countries.

The level of capital investment by British industry is still insufficient; industrial output remains on a plateau; the trade unions remain unrepentant and unreformed; the rise in exports could be reversed abruptly by further wage inflation and a consumer spending spree.

The point is, however, that recovery has gone on too long and can be measured by too many benchmarks to be dismissed as simply a fleeting aberration from Britain's dismal pattern of recent years. Britain has achieved a trade surplus for four consecutive months. It seems to have turned an annual payments deficit on current account of a billion dollars for both 1967 and 1968 into a billion-dollar surplus for 1969.

Britain in fact almost achieved in the first six months of the 1969-70 financial year the payments surplus projected for the entire

year to the International Monetary Fund by Chancellor of the Exchequer Roy Jenkins last May. Britain's reserves suffered surprisingly light attrition in the uncertain period that brought devaluation in France and revaluation in West Germany.

The basic strength of the export record was demonstrated by the fact that the gains encompassed nearly the whole range of products Britain sells abroad. Automotive exports alone set an all-time record for the first nine months of 1969. And unemployment dropped for three months in a row during the autumn, indicating a probable upswing in production.

A study by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris projects a British payments surplus of \$1.4 billion for 1970, accompanied by an accelerated economic growth rate. Such a performance would have salutary effects far beyond the British Isles.

It would mean, for one thing, that Britain would enter negotiations for Common Market membership next summer in position to offer a strong contribution to the community—in striking contrast to its delicate economic condition at the time of its last abortive try in 1967. British entry could, in turn, give a thrust to the efforts of those members who seek to develop an expanded Common Market as an outward-looking, free-trading community.

For the first time, delegates from Britain recently participated in the deliberations of Jean Monnet's Action Committee for a United States of Europe. The British presence could turn out to be highly symbolic for Europe's future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

French Arms Embargo
The French government, having secured the stable door after the horses have gone, has salvaged what it could of its honor. Two things are clear: The embargo on arms for Israel is to continue, and the opposition to it within France remains as strong as it was when Gen. de Gaulle imposed it a year ago.

The argument over the embargo is as passionate and complex as the Arab-Israeli dispute itself. The critics' easiest target has been the manner in which the ban was imposed. The general did not trouble to inform, let alone consult, his ministers.

Hope and Reality
Ten years ago it was widely assumed that Africa was the continent of the future. These hopes have apparently been drowned in a welter of bloodshed and anarchy, corruption and racialism. But in retrospect it is hard to see how this could have been avoided. Considering everything, it is surprising that there has not been more chaos.

In the International Edition
Seventy-Five Years Ago
Jan. 3, 1885

Fifty Years Ago
Jan. 3, 1920

PASADENA—Harvard defeated the University of Oregon, 7 to 6, in the intersectional football game which was a feature of the Carnival of Roses. This is the first time that Harvard has ever played on the Pacific coast, and then her "eleven" came west only on urgent representations from sport lovers here. Harvard dominated the game, scoring the only touchdown. Oregon's points were 2 field goals.



'Don't Mention Anything About Laos—We Haven't Told Him Much About That.'

The Missing New Year's Resolutions

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In the planning for the Seventies in the United States, one thing is clearly missing: a definition that can be understood by the American people of where they stand with one another and the rest of the world.

The facts are fairly clear. In the nation, the economic prosperity of the last generation is stupendous, but at least a quarter of the American people are in trouble and many of them are in revolt.

In the world, almost all the rich nations are predominantly white and all the poorest nations are colored, and the rich white nations are a small minority of the human family, and the income gap between the rich nations and the poor nations is getting wider with every passing year. The danger of these facts is obvious.

Moreover, within the nation and in the world, the colored peoples are beginning to understand that poverty is not inevitable but intolerable, and therefore the real danger of the Seventies may very well be that the conflicts of both national and international politics will not be ideological but racial.

For the moment, the political argument in the United States is about the war in Vietnam and crime in the cities, and the Nixon administration is acting on both fronts.

It is winding down the war and acting against the criminals and against the dope problem, which is contributing to the crime rate.

Moreover, within the nation and in the world, the colored peoples are beginning to understand that poverty is not inevitable but intolerable, and therefore the real danger of the Seventies may very well be that the conflicts of both national and international politics will not be ideological but racial.

It will be interesting to see how the President deals with his dilemma at the beginning of the new year and the new decade. In the first 12 months of his administration, he had to deal with the war and with his narrow political problems, and he has dealt with them fairly well.

But now he is established in his job. His Democratic opposition is confused and ineffective. He has won the old battles of his political life, and is now free to deal with the great questions of the nation and the world.

Every day now, he is getting reports from the cities, from Vietnam, from the tragic battles of the Middle East, from his advisers on population, atomic energy and education. He is out in San Clemente in California, now preparing his budget and his reports to the Congress and the people on the coming years, and in the next few days, he will have to decide whether to talk in political terms or whether to tell the country, honestly, where it stands historically.

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France Faces Rising Prices In New Year

Autos, Railways, Mails Among First to Go Up

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Frenchmen wound up a round of carefree New Year's festivities today to face the sobering prospect of widespread price increases.

The government's decision to increase its revenue, plus increased labor costs resulting from the 11.1 percent franc devaluation last Aug. 8, triggered the wave of price hikes while raising the prospect of new wage unrest.

Although the December figures are not in yet, the 1969 cost-of-living index is expected to be 6 percent up on the previous year's figure. The coming price increases, ranging from freight and passenger railroad tickets to a variety of mail items, may make it difficult for Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to stick to his prediction that prices next year will not rise above 2.5 percent.

Chirac, 51, the automobile maker, increased its prices by 3 percent today in a general increase of automobile prices by all makers.

Postnet said.

Renault, the nationalized car producer, will increase its passenger and truck prices by mid-January, while Simec will follow suit at the end of next month.

The automobile producers blamed the unpopular raises on higher cost of labor and on the newly devalued 9 percent rise of steel prices.

On Monday, the deficit-ridden nationalized railroad company, under government orders to become solvent within five years, will raise tariffs by 4.5 to 6 percent.

A 33.3 percent increase in Paris subway tariffs will follow shortly. The only question debated by the state-subsidized network is whether to put the increase into effect immediately or in two installments to cushion its impact on lower-paid passengers.

Postal Charges to Rise

A number of postal tariffs are also to be revised upward, including money orders, cables and letters sent to all but the Common Market countries.

The Communist-dominated General Labor Confederation (CGT), in a communiqué of its ruling confederal bureau, condemned the measures as an anti-social policy of the government, of which the chief victims are the workers.

It urged CGT members to work out plans for prompt retaliation, thus raising the threat of strikes.

The year's first strike started at midnight last night with hostesses and stewards of French airline companies walking out for 48 hours for the third time in recent weeks.

48-Hour Strike Cripples Service Of Air France

PARIS, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Most of the 2,500 hostesses and stewards working for French airlines today started a 48-hour strike, seriously crippling the operations of Air France.

Official said more than 100 of today's outward long-distance flights and 54 inward flights would be canceled. Only seven outward flights would be made.

The state-controlled internal airline, Air Inter, and UTA, which flies mainly to Africa, said the walkout would not affect their services.

The stewards' union called the strike—the third in a month—to protest against a government decision to allow the airlines, rather than the Transport Ministry, to issue safety certificates to airline employees.



Associated Press
TEARS AND ANGELISH—James Knox, 22, of Long Beach, Calif., weeps after a head-on collision in Long Beach, which killed three persons in the car which he hit. Mr. Knox was booked on charges of drunken driving.

First of the Goodies'

Wilson Viewed as Removing Travel Curb to Catch Votes

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Prime Minister Wilson has started relaxing the economic squeeze on Britain's man-in-the-street to win votes in the coming parliamentary general elections, British political commentators said today.

They speculated that Mr. Wilson may order a "snap" election this spring if the political tide seems running in his favor, although next October or even spring, 1971, were considered likelier dates.

The final legal deadline for the next elections is May, 1971. The prime minister himself decides when to hold them.

A flurry of election speculation was touched off by a surprise New Year's Day announcement lifting for the first time since World War II virtually all cuts on the amount Britons can spend on vacations abroad.

The announcement was hailed by Britons as one of the best New Year's gifts the government could have handed out.

For more than three years Britons had been allowed only £30 (\$120 now) a year spending money abroad. They had had to scrim and scrounge to take foreign vacations.

The announcement was hailed by Britons as one of the best New Year's gifts the government could have handed out.

Most British commentators predicted Mr. Jenkins will announce tax cuts and ease restrictions on installment buying and other unpopular economic belt-tightening measures Britons have endured during the past six years.

The youth was taken to Mellerichstadt Hospital, where his badly mangled right foot was amputated just above the ankle.

A hospital spokesman told police that the youth was removed from the critical list, but that he was still unable to undergo questioning.

Police, in keeping with their usual practice, refused to identify the injured East German except to say that he was from the province of Thuringia.

A spokesman for the Bavarian border police headquarters in Munich said the three officers in action in crossing the demarcation line was no border violation in itself.

The Times of London commented editorially that "the choice of date suggests a silent proclamation that 1970 is to bring in better times. And since 1970, whatever else it sees, will see a crescendo of the electioneering, the expectation is easily aroused."

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Although the British economy staged

Rising Prices for Posters Show Impact of Interior Decoration

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Jan. 2.—For the last few months, dealers and auctioneers have been acutely aware of the growing influence of interior decoration on prices in the international art market.

Nevertheless, when one tries to find out what kind of a direct bearing decoration has had on the antiques market, answers tend to be vague. Most dealers as well as auctioneers find it difficult to pinpoint a trend directly related to this new influence.

But posters seem to me to be a striking illustration of the impact of interior decoration on the market.

Two years ago, or say three at the outside, respectable professionals selling Impressionist and modern masters would have dismissed the notion of going in for posters. To them, posters just couldn't come under the heading of Art. Sure enough, a few great painters have condescended to work on posters.

Daumier did a couple, but then he was basically a cartoonist rather than a painter. Among the Impressionists, Monet is the one notable exception; he once did a poster showing a cat walking on a roof, highly modern in feeling, called "Les Chats de Chambord." The poster is a great rarity, virtually unknown to all but the cognoscenti. After him, Bonnard, who is not, strictly speaking, an Impressionist, drew posters from the early nineties on. In fact, this is how he made a living at one point, and it can be argued that the simplification entailed by drawing posters had considerable influence on his work as a painter.

Yet about 1964-1965, Bonnard's posters were worth very little

money. In 1966, "La Revue Blanche," a poster made to publicize the literary magazine founded by Natanson, was available on the private art market for \$300 to \$500. Two years later (May 4, 1968), the same subject made a sudden jump to over \$1,200. A year later, at Sotheby's, another copy made exactly the same price and in June at the Kornfeld Gallery in Bern a third copy came very close; thus the price seems to have settled at four times the 1966 value. The "Revue Blanche" poster is comparatively cheap, due to the fact that some ten years ago a lot of 200 was divided among four international dealers. Quite a few of these are known to be available. This, of course, is only temporary.

Work by Toulouse-Lautrec typifies the recent trend. Toulouse-Lautrec was both a great painter and a master of poster art. Because he spent a good deal of his time in the Paris cabarets, he developed a knack for summarizing the essence of Parisian night-life in a few dashing strokes. Thirty of his posters are known. "La Passagère," one of them, demonstrates how fantastically prices for his work have risen. "La Passagère" sold for \$500 on June 19, 1965 at Kornfeld's. On February 4, 1968, a so-called deluxe edition—without printed text—sold for over \$4,000. The deluxe edition is, of course, far rarer. But only a few months later, another deluxe copy fetched \$5,000 at Sotheby's. This year the ordinary prints of Toulouse-Lautrec have been selling between \$400 and \$2,000, and usually closer to the latter figure than to the former. The same deluxe copy of "La Passagère" would be worth about \$6,000 to \$8,500 today.

So far, one might argue that Bonnard and Toulouse-Lautrec being great painters, this rise merely reflects the rarity of original paintings and drawings by these artists. This contention becomes

untenable when one considers the parallel rise in prices for works by Chéret.

Jules Chéret (1836-1932)—to give him his full name, rarely used in the salesroom—began to be fashionable in his lifetime around 1870. He was primarily a poster designer. Even though he had dreams of being a painter, he must have realized that he didn't really have the qualification. He had something quite different: a talent for quick, witty, even sparkling sketches. His preparatory studies, often done in pastel or watercolor, heightened with gouache, show him at his best.

Five years ago Chéret's best was worth next to nothing. On November 20, 1968, Madre Guy Loudmire knocked down one of his typical pastels at about \$3,300. Now, of course, this is not a poster, but an original work. Most professionals, however, will agree that, were it not for the poster, his pastels might well have gone unnoticed for a considerable period of time. The preparatory sketch for a poster made to advertise the "Bal Bullier," which sold for nearly \$4,000 at the same sale, had no artistic merit in the conventional sense. It just looks like a funny 1900 picture postcard. And his posters—the printed things—are quite expensive: "Quinquina Dubonnet" fetched \$500 at Sotheby's, on May 14, 1968.

Other designers who worked with Chéret, such as Georges de Feure, Eugène Grasset, Edmond Dulac, are now beginning to emerge from total oblivion. They are not likely to stay very long in their present \$20 to \$40 bracket.

Trend Recorded

This very recent promotion of a hitherto totally neglected category—of, shall we say, art?—owes little to the dealers themselves, or to the saleroom, which is merely recording the trend. The market was entirely built up by decorators and, in this respect, Great Britain has played a leading role. All the younger decorators, including David Hicks, have made use of these conveniently sized and less expensive bright-colored surfaces.

Dealers, of course, have now followed up—but to a lesser extent than one might imagine. In Paris, the birthplace of the poster, Marcel Lecomte and Paul Prouté, two well-known experts for prints, naturally sell some, as does the firm Lé Garrec, Rue du Four, which used to print posters long ago.

But it is interesting to note that only one big Paris dealer, among those primarily selling pictures, also offers posters as a sideline. She is Eugénie Bérat at 25 Quai Voltaire. My personal guess is that this sideline is largely due to the fact that Eugénie Bérat started out by being interested in books and later in Japanese prints—in other words in printed things. Other dealers tend to sneer at this non-U merchandise.

In London where it all started, the O'Hanra Gallery, the Hilton Galleries (a new company which opened in 1968), the Mercury Gallery and London Graphic Society all go in for posters—but still no major picture-gallery really does this.

One might almost think that dealers are sulking and are not yet quite willing to pay for goods which they did not "discover."

A fine guidebook to Paris sales has just been published by the French art monthly *Connaissance des Arts*.

"Collective Guide 1970" (Gallimard, 208 pages) offers a cross-



Preparatory sketch for a poster by Chéret.

section of the sales that have taken place during the past season at the Hôtel Drouot and Galliera. The basic idea has been to select objects considered important or representative among those auctioned between September 1 and July 31, 1968.

The illustrations—some in color—are excellent. Short introductions point out the main trends in the authors' view at the beginning of each section: European pottery, modern masters, chairs and armchairs, sculpture, tapestries and rugs, coins, Art Nouveau, furniture, Far Eastern art, prints, silver, old masters, decorative art, and objects for collectors.

The overall impression one gets is that all high-quality, unduplicable objets d'art in almost every category have gone up—this is very largely true. The writers also have had the courage to underline the beginning decline of the ordinary class of 18th-century furniture.

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1,000 Years of Polish Art on View in England

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—A thousand years of Polish art with exhibits valued at \$2 million (\$8.6 million) goes on public view here tomorrow at the Royal Academy.

The 498 items—paintings, sculptures, tapestries, furniture, porcelain and illuminated manuscripts—form the largest Polish art exhibit ever staged abroad.

Many of the older, more fragile pieces are being displayed outside Poland for the last time.

The range is from the 10th century until today.

Smaller versions of the exhibition have already been shown in Paris and Chicago. It will be in London until March 1.

Graphics Etc. II Segno, Via Capo Le Case 4, through January.

Gallery Group, Schneider, Rampa Mignanelli 10, through January.

This uneven group show offers a few surprises: Don Aquilino's bronze reliefs of flowers are jewels, a splendid discovery—they are truly a painter's sculptures. An early curly nude by Hadid, an erotic "Split Almond" by Zajac, smooth hieroglyphic totems by Ebro, the animals of Macri, some plastic games by Buggiani, are the most remembered among the other sculptures. And there is a glowing art nouveau lithograph by Joy Davenport and some multiple vases by Cosmatos and Gatti.

"Incastrati," Serendipity, Via Gregoriana 54, through January.

A group of archaic show small, fitted wooden constructions that may be handled. Didactic models—toys for the sophisticate—however obscure their use, they prove that architects are truly preoccupied with function and not with aesthetics.

EDITH SCHLOSS.

Graphics Etc. II Segno, Via Capo Le Case 4, through January.

Although prints dominate this fine group show, lucidly there are no virtuous performances in printmaking; the image is all, technique is secondary. Matisse outlined space animals or persons with odd spidery lines. Livi, Livi, draws delicately etched leaves. Dashing Dan, lithographs, some strange fairytale totems by Brauner, two deadpan Max Ernst birds, mainly gay puppets by Baj, a Magritte pear balancing a rose—fantasy outweighs abstraction in this show. Of the latter, Mario Mollis's elegant whites, Ario's oils and a relief by Richter are the most handsome. And finally there are some small whimsical drawings that have a line reminiscent of Cocteau.

Francesco Le Sazio, La Salita, Via Gregoriana 5, through January.

Monographs by an Italian Pop artist who died young, called "Projects for Metals," are solid rectangles of various sizes surrounded by illegible handwriting. The most mystifying drawings I have ever seen, at most like an inventor's or composer's notes to himself, they are

Justine

EMILY GENAUER

Nostalgia Stalks The Whitney Annual

NEW YORK. It was a happy year, or, say, 1915. Two young women in high shoes and full-length skirts were walking with obvious pleasure in a large, ornate 1915-type handbag. It was called "Judgment of Paris IV" that Marcel Duchamp had painted.

But the time was 1969; the place was the Whitney Museum's just-annual exhibition; the girls were members of the museum's staff, and the bags, which they loved because, they said, "it looks like *Monet*," was by an artist, John Clem Clarke.

You get the picture. Painterly (Clarke *was* to be doing) looking back to the future. A young audience, knowing nothing about the past, it, even in its greatest moments, nostalgic, was content to touchingly remember that it

moment which, evidently, is given up presenting what calls a "far" survey of American art today to concentrate, rather, on "those directions which seem to be generating the most creative excitement"—but at the same time, seeming very relaxed, to find out the "new" directions are a throwback.

And they really are. Among 143 works in this exhibition, in the series the Whitney Museum has presented, there is, for instance, next to no indication of that lively creative interest artists have recently displayed in the materials and methods of the new technology. Almost none of the pictures strain at traditional two-dimensional form. Virtually no jump, or wave, or make pass, or give back reflections. The majority can only be described as illustrational, or as what we used to call "painterly" (to indicate subtleties and qualities of texture). These are no labels that a couple of us here would have guessed any young artist would

solidly painted and singularly impressive works.

Is that good? Not necessarily, when the illustrations are mechanical one must look carefully to see they're not airbrushed photographs.

Not when the images, of which there are a considerable number, are so self-consciously and brazenly explicit that they can most notably for what I might have called, in a less sensitive time, their dangling nipples.

Not when everything seems like a take-off or a put-on, although one of the latter, I must admit, is a fairly witty *ur de force*. It's Paul George's "Return of the Muse," a 30-foot-long composition assembling about three dozen recognizable figures in a New York world pantheon identifiable

at Park Avenue at 42nd Street, a pastiche recalling in composition and attitude pictures ranging from Raphael's "School of Athens" to Courbet's "Burial of Ormuz" and Toulouse-Lautrec's parody of Paul de Havaannes' "Sacred Wood Dear to the Arts and Muses." I'd rather have these points of departure than Maxfield Parrish, such American 19th-century primitives as William Allen, or in his picture in the now called "Self-Improvement." But several artists at the Whitney are less open in their drawing. There's an untitled work by Kestutis Zukauskas which could be a Giarneri cut into small pieces and rearranged. It's There's another by Al Held. It's bold black linear passages, which looks like a fragment of a quartz Davis.

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"Judgment of Paris IV," oil on canvas by John Clem Clarke.

one or both of two reasons. Nuances of tone and richness of pigment established the surface and substance of what was depicted. Or they were used simply for their sensuous qualities, as in many abstractions.

That occurs in some work in the Whitney now. Singularly effective as an eye-pleaser is Theodore Stinger's "Drift IV," a composition of horizontal stripes so delicate in their tonal gradations as to slip, glisten, from pink to blue, or yellow to green, so they recall strips of mother-of-pearl, or maybe that old-fashioned material we used to call water silk.

But in most cases the painters seem to be using texture to make a statement. It reads, I think, "This is handmade." And maybe that's the key to the whole exhibition expressed in emphasis on precisely drawn human figures, nostalgia for the remote and recent past and de-emphasis on technological invention.

I can't quarrel with that. I could just wish the artists singled out by the Whitney for inclusion in its annual report were more imaginative and personal. And I think, if I were a painter of around 40 or more, I would, even if I were tapped, stay out of the Whitney annuals for a while. Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery, but parody is not.

Years end, incidentally, always stir reflections on what kind of time it has been. The

end of 1969 provokes thoughts about the closing decade, as well.

Actually, there's an interesting paradox in the area of the visual arts. Change comes faster here than in the theater, or music, or movie-making. The reason is plain. Artists work alone. They need persuade no investors or impresarios that their ideas and visions can be translated into profit and praise.

Yet innovation, fast as it comes, is not quickly abandoned. We think of Picasso as a pinwheel among artists, moving from blue period, to pink, to cubist, etc. We forget that he stayed with analytical cubism

alone (there were other kinds for about ten years). The abstract expressionists dominated the New York and in time, the international art scene for about 15 years. Several wars were fought while artists battled over that one, only to abandon the field at the end.

It's on this account that the 1960s were especially interesting. Things came and went with atypical speed. I turn to a review of the Whitney's annual exhibition of 1968. It was dominated by the works of men who might loosely be called magic realists (such as Andrew Wyeth, Jared French) neo-impressionists like David Park, Sidney Simon, abstract expres-

sionists Ctworkov, Yunkers, Donat. To certain of these styles of painting the Whitney ten years later (as in a highly precise nude called "Squat," by John Mandel), is closer than it has been to anything in between.

It's in what it doesn't have that the 1969 show is even more significant: next to none of the pop that was born and died since 1955 (except for a few threemonth monuments like Wayne Thiebaud's "The Stand"); next to no op (unless you want to count those numerous color-changing stripes of Theodore Stinger). Hard-edge? There's Kenneth Noland's 30-foot-wide surface of horizontal awning

stripes. Protest painting? It's still happening, but you won't find it in the Whitney annual.

If you're going to make room for pictures 30 feet wide, obviously a lot that might otherwise be shown has got to go.

ART IN LONDON

Four Exhibitions With an Exotic Note

By Max Wyke-Joyce

LONDON. Jan. 2.—The new decade starts in London with shows from every corner of the earth.

At the Alwin Gallery, 56 Brook Street, a Cree Indian named Allen Sapp is holding his first exhibition in Europe. The Cree were the buffalo hunters of the North American plains; Sapp (his Indian name Latinized is Sapostaken) was born into a comparatively affluent family, but sickness and loneliness dogged his earlier years.

He began to paint in watercolors the simple lake and forest life of the Eagle Hills in northern Saskatchewan, where was situated the Red Pheasant reserve on which he lived. For many years, he supplemented his welfare checks by the occasional sale of a painting for a few dollars, until 1967, when a local doctor began to take an interest in Sapp's painting, to encourage him, and to market his work in a way proper to his artistic merit.

Almost totally illiterate, Sapp has an acute visual perception. And one would have to go very far to find so accurate a portrayal of his very distinctive woodland. Sapp's work offers more than a simple representation: a feeling for the land and for the life of the land is an art form wholly unfamiliar to us.



"Gathering Roots"
by Allen Sapp.

solidly painted and singularly impressive works.

On the isolated East African plateau, south of Zanzibar on the southern borders of Tanzania and in Mozambique, live the Makonde, a Bantu people. A collection of Makonde sculpture, running through the month, is the seal of the Serpent Spirit, often in some groups or rather towers of persons, some of the Serpent Spirit, often in some sort of conjunction with the female figure.

The great power of the Ser-

pent Spirit in Makonde ritual gives the human forms a snake-coiled attitude, the limbs spidery and attenuated, and the postures contorted. For all that, these carvings, mostly by unnamed contemporaries, are extremely powerful and apt to make us reassess our attitude toward sculpture.

At Lord's Road, St. John's Wood, is an excellent show of posters, arranged in conjunction with the publication of a new book on the subject by Bevis Hillier. Beginning with Chéret and Lauret, it ends with some of the 1968 student rising in Paris posters. In between are English treasures such as Beardsley and the Beggarstaff brothers; American geniuses such as Penfield's series for Harper's and Carqueville's for Lippincott's; some good *entre-guerre* specimens including works by Steinlen, Van Dongen and Rex Whistler.

The Egyptian seal, one of the largest in existence, does not divulge its owner's name. Mrs. Vermeule said. But it reveals the names of two fifth dynasty kings under whom the seal owner held important posts. The combined dates of the two pharaohs—Menkauhor and Djedkare—were 2497 to 2450 B.C.

"One can only speculate how the seal got loose," Mrs. Vermeule said. "Perhaps the court sent some kind of diplomatic or commercial ambassador to the still unexplored countries bordering the great green sea. Was the courier murdered or married abroad, to pass his large gold seal on to the family of a royal princess in a coastal kingdom of those still barbaric but energetic lands?"

There are 137 pieces of jewelry in the Boston treasure, weighing, in all, 22 pounds in 18-karat gold. At the time of fashioning, gold was apparently in plentiful supply. For, unlike later funerary furnishings, the bracelets, necklaces, hair and other ornaments are of solid and even massive construction.

Simple and even severe in design, the shining gold is a homogeneous collection, found all together in a burial mound—probably that of a princess, judging from the lavish display.

Except for a few pieces, the famous gold treasure found in early Bronze Age Troy in 1873 by Heinrich Schliemann vanished during World War II. One report had it that the Trojan gold was lost in bombings along with other treasure from the Berlin museums; another that the gold was removed for safekeeping to Pomerania, was buried in a potato field and was found by peasants the dates of whose reigns are known.

The museum's acquisition was described by Emily Vermeule at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in San Francisco. Mrs. Vermeule

is professor of art and Greek at Wellesley College and a fellow for research at the Boston Museum.

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Emily Vermeule

described by Emily Vermeule at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in San Francisco, Mrs. Vermeule

will hold the following sales in London in January, at 2:30 p.m. Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Drawings

On view at least two days prior

Wednesday, 7th January
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Paintings

Thursday, 8th January
English and Continental Glass and Plate

Friday, 9th January
English and Continental Furniture, Clocks, Rugs and Carpets

Monday, 19th January
English and Continental Glass

Monday, 19th January
Egyptian, Western Asiatic, Greek, Etruscan and Roman Antiquities, Islamic Pottery and Metalworks and Indian Sculpture

Tuesday, 20th January, at 10:30 a.m.
Japanese Works of Art

Wednesday, 21st January
Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century Paintings

Monday, 12th January
Greek and Russian Icons and Objects of Vertu

Tuesday, 13th January
English Pottery and Porcelain

Wednesday, 14th January
Old Master Paintings

Tenth Rise in 1969

British Reserves Show Gain Of \$24 Million in December

LONDON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Britain announced today it is heading into the new year with its reserves of gold and foreign currency up by \$24 million.

The Treasury noted that the December gain marked the fourth straight month in which the reserves showed a rise—an indication of Britain's strengthening economy.

The reserves were bolstered, the Treasury said, by \$175.2 million drawn from the International Monetary Fund. But this was more than offset by a war-debt repayment to the United States and Canada of \$264 million.

The rise for December brought the country's reserves to \$3.82 billion. At the end of November, they stood at \$2.49 billion.

The new reserves level did not include the \$409.32 million worth of Special Drawing Rights allotted to Britain yesterday. These rights will be available for use as part of the reserves from now on, the Treasury said.

December was the tenth month in 1969 that the reserves rose, with falls only in May and August.

The announcement followed a vote of confidence in sterling yesterday by Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who lifted restrictions on the amount of money Britons may take out of the country.

The rise in reserves reflected the steady strengthening of the once-erraticous pound, which went above its parity level of \$2.40 in foreign exchange transactions Dec. 10 for the first time in more than four months, and has stayed at or above parity since.

U.K. Auto Output Aided by Exports

LONDON, Jan. 2 (UPI)—Britain produced more cars for export than for the home market in November, figures from the Ministry of Technology showed today.

Fewer losses due to strikes were also a factor in November gains, as output rose to 128,777 passenger cars, up 5 percent from October.

Of the November total, 65,001 were for export and 64,176 for the domestic market.

But November output was still 14 percent less than in the comparable four weeks a year ago.

IMF Makes First Outlay of 'Paper Gold'

Allocates \$3.4 Billion To 104 of Members

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—The International Monetary Fund said today it has completed the first distribution of the new man-made money known as Special Drawing Rights.

The IMF said it allocated \$3.4 billion in SDRs to 104 of the 115 member nations.

The first distribution is for this year, but allocations of about \$3 billion will be made at the beginning of both 1971 and 1972.

Of the 11 member IMF nations which are not participating, ten have not agreed to take part in the program at all and one, Nationalist China, first agreed to participate but then decided not to take it allocation for this year.

U.S. Portion

The largest allocation, as expected, went to the United States, which received \$866.88 million. The United States said earlier this week it would take the SDRs in its exchange stabilization fund and report on them in monthly and quarterly statements.

Cambodia became a member of the fund only this week and therefore became eligible for an allocation of \$3.19 million. The smallest allocations went to the small African countries of Botswana and Lesotho, which received \$50,000 each.

Some Criticism

Allocations to the major industrial countries dominated the distribution, a feature that prompted some criticism when the governors agreed to the distribution in October.

Some financial leaders, particularly those of smaller countries, thought some way should have been found to use SDRs for developing the underdeveloped world.

However, the major nations contended the new money would be created first and the question of development dealt with later.

In addition to the U.S. allocation, other large amounts went to the United Kingdom, second largest at \$409.92 million; West Germany, \$201.8 million; India, \$124 million; Japan, \$121.8 million; Canada, \$124.32 million; France, \$165.48 million; and Italy, \$165.6 million.

Each country's allocation totals 1.4 percent of its "quota" as of Dec. 31. The quota is based on a nation's size and economic strength. A general increase is planned for later this year.

Anaconda Says Pact With Chile Is Implemented

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (NYT)—Anaconda Co. announced yesterday implementation of the understanding that had been reached on June 26, 1969, between the government of Chile and Anaconda's operating subsidiary, Chile Exploration Co. and Andes Copper Mining.

Under terms of the understanding, two new corporations have been formed in Chile, Compania de Cobre Chuquicamata and Compania de Cobre Salvador. Most of the assets and liabilities of Anaconda's Chilean operating subsidiaries have been transferred to the new corporations, the company said. Copper Corp. of Chile, an authorized government agency, received, at the close of business Dec. 31, 51 percent of the stock of each of the new corporations.

Jay Parkinson, Anaconda chairman, said that the "ultimate price" to be received for Anaconda's equity interest will be dependent on the average earnings of each of the new companies over an indefinite period.

Canada, Japan Become Official Members of BIS

BASEL, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—Canada and Japan today became official members of the Bank for International Settlements.

The bank announced that the central banks of these two countries had subscribed for part of the shares issued when the BIS recently tripled its share capital.

The BIS said that the membership of the two banks would enable central banking cooperation within the framework of the BIS to be further strengthened.

The BIS was set up after World War I to administer German reparations and has developed into an organ of international monetary cooperation and discussion among Western central bankers, who meet here each month.

German Beer Output

BONN, Jan. 2 (Reuters)—West German beer production will rise to almost 9 billion quarts this year, an increase of almost 7 percent from 1968.

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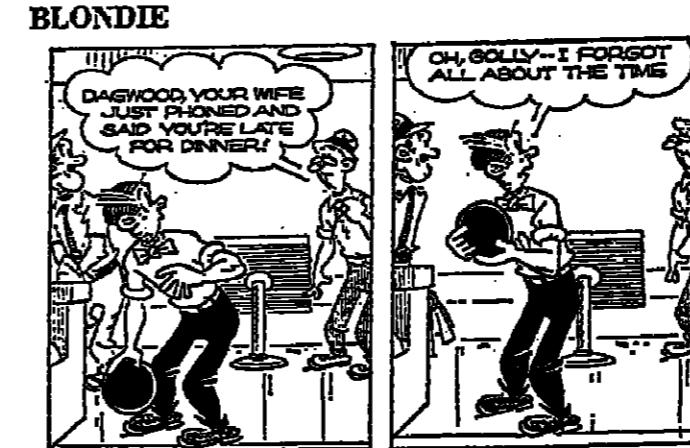
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BOOKS

IN A WILD SANCTUARY

By William Harrison. Morrow. 320 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Edward Abbey

HERE'S the situation. Four young intellectuals—they'll forgive the term—from what appears to be the graduate school of the University of Chicago enter upon a mutual suicide pact. Are they serious? They're serious about everything, these deadly serious young men—about as grim and humorless a crew as I've ever met inside a book. At a drunken party the dominant member of this group, Clive, cuts his wrist to demonstrate how a suicide might be performed. With Clive's blood the four friends write the numbers 1 to 4 on slips of paper, then draw lots sight unseen from a hat to determine the order of their taking off. Each has pledged to keep his number secret from the others.

Will they actually go through with the deal? For a while the author keeps us in doubt as he takes us on a cruise backward and forward in time, exploring the history, family background and interior monologues of the principal characters, their relations with one another, with their parents.

The young men themselves, despite their solemnity, seem ambivalent about the precise nature of the suicide pact: are they really bound to it, or is it only a macabre joke, an elaborate put-on? While they debate this point with themselves and one another, the first one, Stoker, is suddenly found smashed up on the cement at the foot of the 16-story Blackstone Hotel. This first death—suicidal? accidental? homicidal?—starts the machinery which drives the remaining three toward destruction.

In *A Wild Sanctuary* is a complicated novel with Dostoyevskian ambitions, thick with paradox and ambiguity. Like Crime and Punishment and The Brothers Karamazov, William Harrison's novel deals with the interlocking themes of intellectual arrogance, crime, nihilism, lack-love, father-son conflict, and moral despair, set against the background of an entire nation which seems adrift in a malaise of stupified helplessness. These four boys are not the only ones, the author suggests, who have made a pact with death. Implicit in their confusion is the reflection of the nighmarish fog in which the larger society sleeps, unable to awaken.

The resemblance to Dostoyevsk goes only so far. The style in *A Wild Sanctuary* is loose, rambling, and vernacular, lacking the passionate intensity of the models to which Harrison's book, unfortunately for him, invites comparison. This book suffers from more serious structural faults. Like the phrases and sentences with

which it is composed, *In A Wild Sanctuary* strikes me as easily unraveled, a hairy open-ended book which straggles off in all directions, raising many kinds of questions but not raising them very high.

A novelist, of course, is not required to provide us with answers; but we do expect him, if he insists on stirring us to trouble, to at least go round as deeply as possible into the questions which he raises. The first 200 pages William Harrison appears to promise the reader that an effort will be made to investigate a world in which suicide contracts are all too plausible. But instead of fulfilling this promise the author evades the really difficult problems by finally presenting one of his central characters as a psychopath. Psychopaths are curious people, and certainly dangerous, but when you come right down to it, corner one at a cocktail party, not very interesting. Dead boring. The fact that this psychopath is loved by one of the other characters (male) does not produce another level of meaning; it merely gives us psychopath.

In A Wild Sanctuary is one of these contemporary academic problem-novels in which each and every defect can, by a slight readjustment of the angle of inspection, be seen as a virtue. I'll grant it that much. For those who like the kind of novel, this is a good book.

Mr. Abbey, the author of *Desert Solitaire*, among other books, wrote this review. *The Washington Post*.

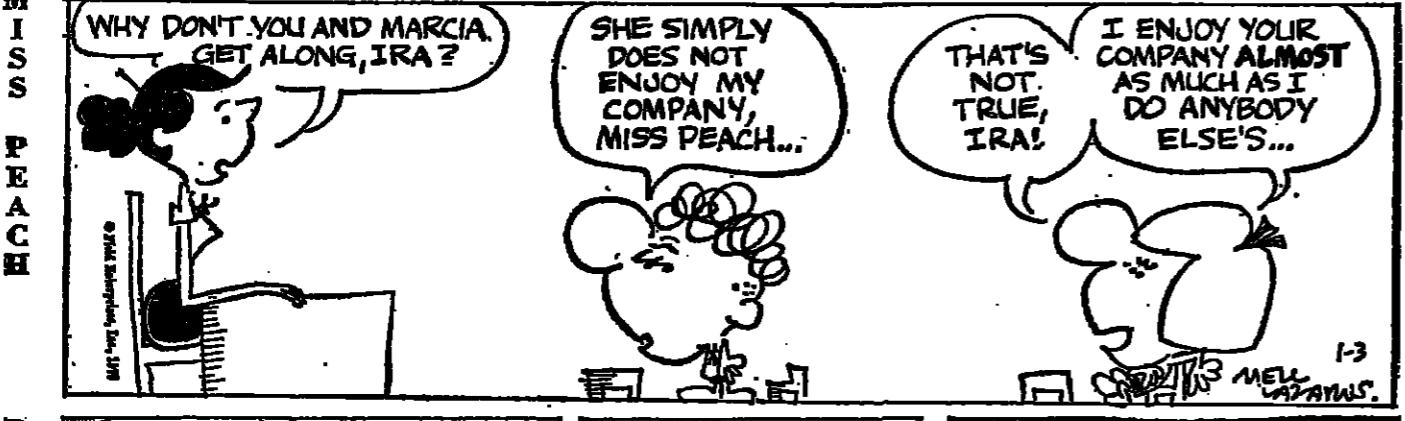
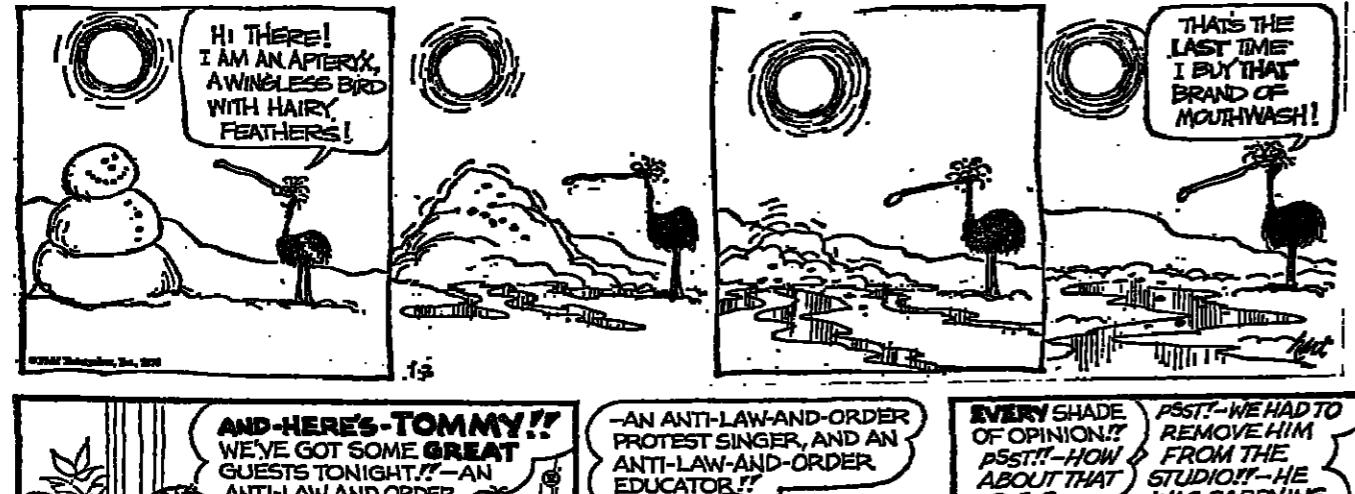
Digging Sewers Workers Uncover Roman Statue

ROME, Jan. 2 (AP)—A 17th century old statue of the River Tiber as a reclining god has moved from the suburb of Rome to the Capitoline Hill.

The well-preserved statue is the latest acquisition of the Municipal museum and a previous byproduct of digging new sewers in Trastevere, the old district across the Tiber from the Capitoline Hill.

Authorities kept the discovery a secret until the statue of bearded god was transferred to the museum.

The sculpture lay seven yards deep in the ground about 10 yards from the banks of the Tiber. A mosaic floor, mosaics, fragments and debris found in the site, experts said, indicated the statue was part of a fountain.



DENNIS THE MENACE



THAT WAS MESS CALL. I'M HUNGRY!

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NACGI

□ □ □ □

CEPEN

□ □ □ □

DAWTOR

□ □ □ □

BALUR

□ □ □ □



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: A "□ □ □ - □ □ □"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's **Jumble** BLOAT UPPER POROUS TANKER

Answer: In older times this might have made a dance smart—A SLAP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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(Answers Monday)

exas Saves Face, No. 1 Spot

h and 2 at the 10, Longhorns Disdain Field Goal and Win

By Shirley Povich

DALLAS, Jan. 3 (WP).—Texas gunned down Notre Dame with barely a minute to play, to save face and also its No. 1 national ranking. This was not the way the Texans had planned it, a desperate last quarter shot-out with the illogical, underdog Irish, but at the finish they could rejoice, for many reasons.

Notre Dame was threatening to shake the rust of 45 years between bowl games and bring off the upset of the ages in the Cotton Bowl, mostly with defense and the spunk of their skinny quarterback, Joe Theismann. But the Irish had no firepower to match the stampeding ball carriers of Texas, and in the final minutes no defense to contain them.

For the game's first three periods, the Irish defense was a valiant thing against the wishbone-T formation that gave Texas quarterback James Street more options than Gaylord Ravenal with a stacked deck. But when time was running out and there was need for the Texans to get on their horses, the team that was held to one touchdown in the first three quarters punched home two in the last ten minutes to wipe out Notre Dame leads of 10-7 and 17-14 and win it 21-21.

The biggest Texas play didn't score a touchdown. It was the do-or-die call by coach Darrell Royal from the sidelines on a fourth-and-two situation on the Irish 10, against a stiffened Notre Dame defense. Barely two minutes remained. Texas wasn't settling for a field goal that would tie, and if they didn't get a first down they were doubtless dead in this one.

As Royal had guessed, in that big fourth-down at the Irish 10, the Notre Dame defense would be stacked against Worster, who had been averaging 7.8 yards all day. And there had been whispers in previous huddles. Cotton Spreyer, Texas' best pass receiver, had said he could beat his man. That's what they called Jim Street to Spreyer, and Spreyer beat his man and had a first down on the Irish 2, and from there Texas punched over the winning touchdown.

It was well that Texas won, because a creeping embarrassment was enveloping coach Royal, who had made a call of dubious wisdom at the outset. When Texas won the toss, it elected to kick off, as if in scorn and contempt of the Irish, and it cost Texas three points with Notre Dame going from the kickoff to a field goal.

And young Theismann got them another touchdown to make it 10-0, with a splendid pass to split end Tom Gatewood, a bomb that was good for 54 yards, and now it was more awkward for Texas.

Texas was showing that fierce running power except when it counted, in Irish territory, for most of the first three quarters. Magnificent in the Irish defense was linebacker Bob Olson, who was rocking Texas backs who showed their nose beyond the scrummage line. Theismann had no running game, even faintly matching Texas's to call on, but he had a fund of nerve and he was keeping the Texas defense in jitters with his Mr. Cool attitude, side-stepping tacklers and dashing for big gains when he found no receivers. Theismann lacked but one yard of being his team's biggest gainer rushing. Both quarterbacks were working

Racer's Body Found

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 2 (AP).—The body of Alejandro Ortiz, who died Sept. 15 when the race car in which he was riding plunged off a cliff, was found on a riverbank near Huancayo, northeast of Lima. Emilio Fort, driver of the car in the "Highways of the Inca" race, also died in the accident. His body had been recovered from the wreckage, but that of Ortiz apparently was thrown into the river and swept downstream.

The first failed when fullback Garie Craw dropped a short pass.

4 Negro Players Quit South Team Of American Bowl

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 2 (AP).—Four black players quit the South team without a word to American Bowl officials yesterday. Their departure left only one Negro on the squad for tomorrow's all-star football game.

The four "failed to report for the morning practice and when they didn't, we made adjustments for our boys to take their places," said South coach Charlie McClelland of Louisiana State.

The players who left were wide receivers Ron Gardin of Arizona and Ron Shanzlin of North Texas State, running back Arthur James of East Texas State and offensive tackle Glen Holloway of North Texas State.

Game director Ron Gordon said he understood the four were involved in a dispute when they entered a private party sometime New Year's Eve at the Tampa Sheraton Hotel, headquarters for the South team.

"What happened had nothing to do with the bowl, with any of the coaches or with any of the bowl people," he said.

Brumel Set to Jump
MOSCOW, Jan. 2 (AP).—World record-holding Soviet high jumper Iury Brumel, out of competition since he broke his leg in 1965, expects to enter the European indoor championship in March.



Associated Press
NO 1—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson, an avid poll watcher, congratulates Texas quarterback James Street on top national ranking as coach Darrell Royal looks on. President Nixon, meanwhile, telephoned his congratulations to the team he proclaimed the best in the country and said it "played like champions." Royal replied: "Well, Mr. President, I am glad that we did not embarrass your selection."

Penn State Intercepts Missouri

By Gordon S. White Jr.

MIAMI, Jan. 3 (NYT).—Penn State's mighty defense played the most magnificent game in its amazing recent history, holding explosive Missouri time and again and grabbing a record seven interceptions to enable the undefeated Nittany Lions to beat the Tigers, 10-3, in the Orange Bowl last night.

The victory extended Penn State's undefeated streak to 30 games over a three-year span.

The Nittany Lions defense virtually blanketed a team that scored 40 or more points in each of its last four games while moving to the Big Eight championship. It was Penn State's 22nd straight victory since a 17-7 win over Florida State in the 1967 Gator Bowl and its second straight victory in the Orange Bowl. The Nittany Lions beat Kansas, 15-14, here last year.

Chuck Burkhardt, the quarterback held in low regard by many, led the Nittany Lions to a 10-0 lead in the first 12 minutes of action. Then he intercepted two passes each and Gary Landis made the most important winning starting quarterback for one when he intercepted with a 2nd straight time, including a minute to go at the Penn State 20 high school games.

That quarterback, who only wins,

tossed a touchdown pass to Lydell Mitchell after Mike Reitz kicked a 29-yard field goal and it was all the defense needed.

Penn State has the longest undefeated streak since Oklahoma went unbeaten through 48 games from 1953 to 1957.

Once behind, Missouri quarterback Terry McMillan was forced to throw more than he might otherwise have done. Caught between the rush up front, led by Mike Reid and Steve Smear, and close coverage by the linebackers and pass defenders, McMillan threw six of the seven interceptions, an Orange Bowl game record.

George Landis, a defensive back; Dennis Onkotz, a linebacker, and

Exploiting the Break

On the first play, Burkhardt hit Mitchell on a sprint-out pattern for a 28-yard score. Reitz converted and the Nittany Lions had all their points.

In the second period, Missouri got to the Lions' 7, stopped on John Ebersole's fumble recovery on an end-around play collision. Later in the quarter, the Tigers got to the Penn State 8 and had to settle for their only score—a 33-yard field goal by Jerry Brown.

Hull and Onkotz each made an interception in the first half. During the second half it was strictly a battle between Penn State's pass defense and Missouri's strong and powerful rush.

Smith made an interception in the third quarter and one in the fourth. Onkotz stole a pass in the third and Landis made the big one near the end of the game. Penn State wasn't moving on offense during the last half and Missouri moved inside the 25 twice in the fourth quarter to no avail.

Penn State has been downgraded for "piasing an easy schedule" in 1969, but did nothing today to prove it isn't No. 1. Missouri was favored because of the "toughened schedule" of the Big Eight Conference.

Missouri Penn St.

	First down	Second down	Third down	Fourth down	Total
First down	12	12	12	12	48
Second down	12	12	12	12	48
Third down	11	11	11	11	44
Fourth down	14	14	14	14	56
Total	49	49	49	49	196
Interceptions by	6	6	6	6	24
First down	12	12	12	12	48
Second down	12	12	12	12	48
Third down	11	11	11	11	44
Fourth down	14	14	14	14	56
Total	49	49	49	49	196
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First down	12	12			

Art Buchwald

When Irish Eyes...

WASHINGTON.—The government of Ireland has made a radical proposal which I can't help but applaud. They have a bill pending exempting creative writers and artists from paying income taxes.

If passed, this could cause such an unbelievable migration to Ireland that it would make up for all the people who left the country during the potato famine.

There are some dangers inherent to the plan which I think should be considered. If all the creative writers went to Ireland to avoid taxes, we might get nothing but novels, articles and stories about the Irish. While everyone admires Irish literature, there's just so much of it that the rest of the world can stand.

Secondly, without taxes to pay, many writers could be

Serious Music Gets \$375,000

Boost From Ford

NEW YORK, Jan. 2 (UPI).—The Ford Foundation has announced the start of a three-year, \$375,000 project to aid in the recording and dissemination of serious contemporary music.

Under the program, music firms that agreed to publish works by serious American composers and have arranged with companies to produce and distribute the recordings will be awarded subsidies of up to \$7,500 per LP record for musical and recording costs.

"In supporting this recording program, we are seeking to encourage the music industry and professional musicians to collaborate in the selection of works which they believe have sufficient artistic merit to warrant dissemination through recording and publication," said W. McNeil Lowry, foundation vice-president for humanities and the arts.

Cardin Will Direct Parisian Theater

PARIS, Jan. 2 (UPI).—Pierre Cardin, the French couturier, is expanding his interests into the world of the theater. Mr. Cardin has been appointed director of the Ambassadeur Theater and will present his first production, starring Jeanne Moreau, in the spring of the new year, according to the outgoing director Marcel Karsenty.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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